



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to assign a probable place of origin to at least some of the specimens in the present album; and such statements, made with proper reservations, would be of great aid to the reader. For example, the reviewer would venture to guess that the fetiches with exaggeratedly up-turned noses in plate 216, figs. 3 and 4, come from the Kwango region.

ROBERT H. LOWIE

MISCELLANEOUS

Spencer Fullerton Baird. A biography including selections from his correspondence with Audubon, Agassiz, Dana, and others. WILLIAM HEALEY DALL, A.M., D.Sc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1915. xvi, 462 p. 19 plates. 8°.

Spencer Fullerton Baird holds a commanding place in the history of American science. Endowed with remarkable natural gifts, he was fortunate also in the time in which he lived. Those were days of great beginnings in American science, when some of the most important of our scientific institutions were being established, or were passing through their formative period. And it fell to the lot of Baird to play an important rôle in these affairs. Thus, he became Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at a time when hardly more than its foundations had been laid—by Joseph Henry, the first Secretary—and it was he who largely mapped out the course, especially in connection with the National Museum, which has been followed to this day. He organized the United States Fish Commission, and served as its first Commissioner. And, what is of particular interest to readers of this journal, it was he who established the Bureau of North American Ethnology, and appointed Major Powell as its first head.

At the time of Baird's death his correspondence and other papers passed into the hands of his daughter and only child, who to the end of her life cherished the hope of writing a biography of her father. She actually did prepare some manuscript, chiefly reminiscences; but she was prevented from completing the work, first by the illness of her mother and then by her own poor health. On her death all the Baird papers, including Miss Baird's manuscript and notes, were entrusted to Dr. W. H. Dall of the U. S. National Museum to prepare a biography. Dr. Dall had been associated with Baird at the Museum for a quarter of a century, knew him intimately, and was thus splendidly qualified to prepare the work. And he has acquitted himself of the task most admirably. The life of Baird before us gives a splendid picture of Baird the man, and of his many-sided scientific interests and activities.

The volume is made up of letters, with just enough additional matter (for which some of Miss Baird's manuscript was used), to connect them

into a continuous story, or to fill gaps not sufficiently accounted for by the correspondence. Not only are letters by Baird himself reproduced, but also—and in even larger number—letters addressed to him. In the list of his correspondents are such names as those of Audubon, Louis Agassiz, Joseph Henry, Dana, Leidy and Elliott Coues.

Like all works composed of personal correspondence the volume has a peculiarly fascinating personal note about it. It gives us a glimpse into the intimate thought of the scientific men of that period that could be gotten in no other way. It illuminates for us, also, the conditions affecting scientific work in America in the two or three decades immediately preceding and following the civil war.

Among his other rare qualities, Baird had a genius for friendship; and the story of the encouragement, inspiration, and help which he gave to George Brown Goode, his collaborator and successor in the administration of the National Museum, is an interesting one indeed. Such generous and unselfish encouragement given by an older to a younger co-worker is unhappily very rare indeed.

All in all, the volume gives an admirable picture of Baird, and it also throws a valuable side-light on the condition of science in his day. It ought to find a place in every serious library.

The volume is illustrated by nineteen plates,—portraits of Baird at different ages, of Mrs. Baird, and of men and places which played a prominent part in his life. These greatly enhance the interest and value of the work.

Louis HUSSAKOF

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS

Alexander, Hartley Burr. *The Mythology of all Races* (in 13 vols.), Volume x: North American. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1916. xxiv, 325 pp. 33 pls., 2 figs., 1 map.

Bliss, Sylvia H. *The Significance of Clothes*. (*American Journal of Psychology*, April, 1916, xxvii, pp. 217-226.)

Crawford, Morris De Camp. *The Cotton of Ancient Peru*. (*The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Annual Meeting*, Boston, Mass., April 26-27, 1916), pp. 18.

Elmore, Wilber Theodore. *Davidian Gods in Modern Hinduism; a Study of the Local and Village Deities of Southern India*. (*University Studies published by the University of Nebraska*, Vol. xv, January 1915, No. 1) 149 pp. 1 map.

Frankel, Lee K., Ph.D. and Dublin, Louis I., Ph.D. *Heights and Weights of New York City Children, 14 to 16 Years of Age. A Study of Measurements of Boys and Girls Granted Employment Certificates*.